

# THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

## ULSTER IN FERMENT OF COVERT REBELLION

Solemn League and Covenant  
(New Style) To Be Sworn  
on September 28.

## IN FAVOR OF THE UNION

Extremists Draw Analogy Between  
Their Position and  
That of American Colonists in 1765.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Sept. 14.—Ulster Day, which is now rapidly approaching, will provide the most memorable demonstration in support of the act of union which the Protestants of Ireland have ever given. The whole of the northern province of Ireland is in a state of ferment, and the historic animosity between the Protestants and Catholics of Belfast, of which it is difficult for any one outside of Ireland to have a proper conception, is becoming more intense with the approach of September 28, the day fixed for the signing of the Solemn League and Covenant binding all classes of the community to resistance to Home Rule.

The precise terms of the covenant will remain unknown until the Ulster Unionist Council meets on September 23, but it is believed that it will declare uncompromising hostility to any Dublin parliament and pledge its signatories to refuse to pay any taxation decreed by any such legislature.

The suggestion has been made in some papers that the Irish Unionist leaders contemplate the seizure of the Belfast postoffice or the Custom House, but this is discredited in authoritative quarters, though there is little doubt that plans have already been drawn up for the institution of a local Ulster parliament in the event of the Home Rule bill becoming the law of the land.

## Religious as Well as Political.

The Ulster movement is as much religious as political, and it is probable that almost all the ministers of the Protestant churches in Ulster will sign the covenant. Arrangements are being made to hold special religious services in every district of the province where there is a Protestant community before the people sign the covenant, and it is practically certain that the day will be made a general holiday.

Belfast is, of course, the heart and soul of the movement, and the corporation, which is overwhelmingly Unionist in political complexion, having now the power to enforce a general holiday, has decided to ask employers to make September 28 a day of rest.

The government, equally of course, is watching developments in the situation very closely, for it is recognized by all unbiased observers that if Ulster declines to be taxed the Home Rule parliament will soon be faced with a crushing deficit. It may be a week and possibly longer before the covenant is fully signed, and estimates as to the number of signatures it will attract vary greatly. Some calculators, who include every Protestant baby, go as far as to make the total a million.

The campaign will begin with a series of big meetings throughout Ulster, the first one at Enniskillen on September 18 and the final one in Ulster Hall, Belfast, on September 27. At each meeting the same resolution will be put: "We will not have Home Rule."

## Orangemen Will Fight.

The Unionist leaders are preparing a peace campaign, but the Orangemen are resolved to take up arms if necessary. They have been drilling for the last year, and are known to have plenty of arms and ammunition. A new organization called the Young Citizen Volunteers of Ireland has just been formed, and though it is described as non-political the fact of its being composed largely of Orangemen suggests the use to which it will be put if the government took drastic measures to crush the resistance of Ulster.

The Unionist newspapers are pointing to the American Revolution as justification for Ulster, and say that when the stamp act was imposed on the

## ENGLAND AFTER FRANCE IN BANNING MONOPLANES

Only Advantage of Condemned Air Craft Is  
Superior Speed—They Lack Structural Strength and Stability.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Sept. 14.—The recent War Office order suspending the use of the monoplane in the flying corps has called a gratifying amount of expert attention to the grave defects of stability and the structural weakness of this type of aeroplane. In both of this month's fatal accidents a part of the mechanism seems to have given way just before the plunge to earth.

A few months ago the French Ministry of War condemned the whole monoplane division of its air fleet and ordered structural alterations. It now has practically all biplanes. The French government took this course after a series of accidents in which several lives were lost, but England, apparently, had to experience death on her own account before she could take advantage of the lesson.

It seems evident that monoplane

wings have not the structural strength to sustain the buffeting by the air caused (1) by its own speed, (2) in gusty weather and (3) by sharp turns made by the pilot. Also the rapid increase in the power of the engines in an endeavor to secure greater speed has not been followed by an increase in the general strength of the machine.

While monoplanes are admittedly more speedy than biplanes, the greater strength and stability of the latter give them a commanding advantage over monoplanes, especially for military work, that mere speed cannot overcome. Biplanes can easily reach a speed of sixty miles an hour, and for military purposes this is quite as satisfactory as seventy miles, while the ability of biplanes to fight against far heavier weather than monoplanes makes them much more generally useful.

American colonies 147 years ago there was much elaborate reasoning in the House of Commons to prove that Parliament had the right to impose the tax, but the arguments did not alter the fact that the colonists did not intend to let themselves be taxed by the legislature of the mother country. The point that had to be faced was that the colonists were resolved to persist in their attitude and go to all lengths in resisting attempts to compel submission.

The same situation, it is contended, exists in Ulster to-day, and the homilies of the Commons will not persuade the people to accept Home Rule.

## SHE WILL NOT PAY TAXES

No Vote, No Impost Money,  
Says Mrs. Mark Wilks.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Sept. 14.—Tax collectors in London are having a hard time with a woman doctor, Mrs. Mark Wilks, who refuses to pay income tax because she has no vote. Several years ago when she refused to pay taxes on land the revenue officials distrained on her furniture. She has been threatened with similar proceedings this year, but she has consulted a solicitor, who, it is said, will bring an action for illegal execution if the furniture is sold.

The authorities left her alone for a while and tried to collect from her husband instead. The latter is a teacher in a London school, and says he is unable to pay. The tax collectors are in a quandary.

## BRITISH LESS CRIMINAL

Imprisonment Shows Falling  
Off of 10,000 for Year.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Sept. 14.—The annual report of the British Prison Commissioners, just issued, shows a record diminution in the numbers of prisoners. A slight increase of drunkenness is shown, but this is more than offset by a marked decrease of serious offences and a great reduction of law-breaking by women. The number of prisoners for twelve months is 175,000, a decrease of 10,000, and the lowest per 100,000 of the population on record. Some 15,543 were imprisoned for debt on civil process. The number sentenced for drunkenness increased by 833.

Owing to the decrease of the female criminal population the female wings of the Dorchester and St. Albans prisons were closed.

Dr. Charles Goring, senior deputy medical officer at Parkhurst prison, better known as Holloway jail, submitted a report showing that criminals are not physically differentiated from law-abiding people. He finds, nevertheless, that criminals are derived from those in the community inferior in stature and weight, and that, speaking generally, the less physically and mentally able tend to become criminals.

## CLERKS ON STRIKE

In This Case a Trade Union Is  
Itself the Employer.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Sept. 14.—There is an amusing dispute going forward at Unity House, the headquarters of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and the shrine of anti-capitalism. Fourteen clerks who are paid at the rate of 30 shillings a week have demanded the trade union rate of 35 shillings a week. The society has treated the demand with contempt and has locked the men out, and now the men are picketing the entrance to Unity House to prevent the admission of "blacklegs."

Two branch secretaries are among the men concerned in the dispute, and they are thus in the position of being ordered to see that they themselves are not allowed to receive the benefits of the society. There are indications that some of the branches are in sympathy with the pickets. Last night the Hammersmith branch passed a resolution asserting that the action of the general secretary of the executive committee was a disgrace and detrimental to members of trade unions.

## FORTY YEARS AS VERGER.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Sept. 14.—G. E. Browne, senior vergor of St. Paul's Cathedral, retired on Monday after forty years of continuous service. He is seventy years old, and expects to spend the remainder of his life at Oxford, whence he came.

## AMERICANS IN LONDON

Hotels Reaping a Harvest from  
Those Homeward Bound.

## NOTABLE PERSONS THERE

Many New Yorkers Among  
Travellers Who Are Besieging  
the Steamship Offices.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Sept. 14.—The hotels are still reaping a harvest from Americans, and shipping offices continue to be besieged by transatlantic travellers.

Many prominent Americans registered at the Ritz Hotel this week, including Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould. Mr. Gould has since gone to Paris with Benjamin M. Coll. Others are Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, who have been grousing shooting in Scotland and are returning there; Mr. and Mrs. Dwight A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stewart, E. W. Sheldon, who returned from Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Louis Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanford, J. L. Buck, Mrs. George Rose, Mr. and Mrs. George Baker and Mrs. Baker's sisters, Miss St. George; Mrs. Robert Thorne Thorpe and Miss Margaret Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. "Sam" Newhouse, who returned from a shooting trip in Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. Allen and family, Mrs. W. C. Bayles and Mrs. Eleanor Black, her daughter, who are going to Geneva; Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Bush, Otto Carmichael, Yale Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. R. Duval, who have been here attending the Tobin-Parrott wedding this week; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Johnston, Mrs. H. MacCormick, Eugene O'Neill, Joseph Rathbone, Howard Reid, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Reid and party and H. C. Stebbins.

At the Berkeley Hotel registrations include W. P. Hardenburgh, Mrs. Eugene Phillips, J. Hadden, who has gone to the Continent; Charles M. Oelrichs, L. K. Wilmerding, who will return to New York at the end of the month; Mrs. Lucien Wulsten and son, from Paris; Mrs. Frederick Bronson, from the Continent; and Arthur Goodhart.

Lord and Lady Camoys have come from their country house to Claridge's Hotel, where American visitors are Devereux Millon, J. Payne Thompson, who has been in Scotland shooting, and his wife, from Paris; Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Van Allen, from Scotland; Count and Countess de La Greje and the countess's sisters, the Misses Steel, from Inverness; Charles Smillie, W. Brooks, from New York, who has joined his wife and daughter; Mrs. Morton Paton, from the Continent; and Harry Russell, of the Boston Opera House, who is here arranging for new productions in Boston.

Miss Mary Garrett and Miss S. Ackers, who have been stopping at the Carlton Hotel, have left for New York.

Newcomers are Mrs. R. Campbell Adams, from Aix-les-Bains; Mrs. Page and daughter, Mrs. Riley, from Carlisle; F. H. Molter, J. L. Loeve, Herman Frasch, Henry Whitton, from the Continent; Mrs. Thomas G. Gilroy, A. M. Stewart and H. C. Louis.

Departures for New York include Mr. and Mrs. A. Augustus and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Meagher and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Platt, Russell Palmer and Mrs. J. E. Fisher, son and daughter.

At the Hotel Cecil are Henry D. Williams, Mrs. H. R. Chambers, Ronald Chambers, David F. Hickey, Lowell Brentano, Mrs. M. E. Street, Miss M. B. Macne, Mrs. and Mrs. E. R. Case, Mr. and Mrs. Barton S. Weil, Miss Headfield, Mrs. Max Oscher, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Oscher, J. Merritt Leach, A. Schneider, S. Schneider, L. Vaughan Clark, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Lyon, Dr. and Mrs. Harold R. Mixsell, W. H. Todd, Mrs. Connor and Miss A. Brady, who left for America on Friday; Miss Lillian G. Lavoire, Mrs. Rose Ludwig and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Davis, all of New York.

## FOR HABITUAL VAGRANTS

Effort To Be Made to Cleanse  
Thames Embankment.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Sept. 14.—It is announced that within the next three weeks the Thames Embankment will be rid of the outcasts who have for so long been nightly sleeping on the benches in all sorts of weather. The system is about to be introduced of attempting to force them to sleep indoors. When found by a policeman the night tramp will receive an admission ticket to an office about to be opened by the Metropolitan Asylums Board for collecting and distributing tramps. The ticket will entitle the tramp to a bed for a night, but he will be detained until the second day after admission and put to work to pay for his lodging. If he refuses the ticket or refuses subsequently to work as described he will be arrested under the vagrancy act.

These Embankment tramps have long been the despair of social reformers, and until now all the power of the law and all the coaxing of the philanthropists have not stopped ragged misery from huddling under the trees of the Embankment. The last body to try was the Salvation Army, and it, like all the rest, failed. An officer of the Metropolitan Asylums Board said today:

"Something ought to be done, and this seems a good plan, but these men are habitual vagrants and don't want a home. My opinion of what will happen is that they will leave the area under supervision and go where they are not likely to be interfered with for the present. The board's intention, however, is gradually to extend the system until the entire city is covered."

## THE AUDACIOUS LAUNCHED

New British Battleship Takes  
the Water After Delay.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
Birkenhead, England, Sept. 14.—The new British battleship Audacious, one of the King George V class, was launched here today. The warship already has been six months in building, the delay in her construction being caused by labor troubles, which have seriously affected all British naval construction.

Many improvements have been introduced in the Audacious, details of which, however, have been withheld by the Admiralty.

## ROMNEY PORTRAIT COMING

Newly Discovered Work of  
Painter To Be Brought Here.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Sept. 14.—The newly discovered Romney portrait of Mrs. Siddons and her sister, which has been purchased by an American, will be taken to the United States by Isaac Simmons, a London art dealer, who will sail from England on the steamer Olympic on September 18.

The painting, which is a full length portrait, is pronounced by art critics here as the finest Romney ever taken from England. The picture had been in the ownership of a family that has been extinct since 1777.

## AVIATION SCOUTS PROVE THEIR VALUE IN FRANCE

Their Information Leads to Brilliantly Executed  
Manoeuvre, Calling Forth Admiration  
of Russian Grand Duke.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Sept. 14.—Having just returned from Chinon and motored through the region where 110,000 French troops are engaged in field operations more closely resembling actual warfare than anything ever before attempted in France, your correspondent was deeply impressed with the intense military spirit and patriotic enthusiasm that prevailed, not only among the soldiers, but especially among the inhabitants of the towns and villages occupied by the Red and Blue armies.

It is thrilling to watch the seventy-six aeroplanes of the French army hovering and whirling like gigantic eagles over the opposing forces, and it was due exclusively to the lightning-like observation of an aeroplane of the Blue army that a cavalry brigade, led by General Dubois, was able to make a brilliant dash through a gap in the Red army's positions and capture the Red army's commander, General Marion, and his whole staff.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, who witnessed the exploit, exclaimed as he congratulated General Dubois: "Bravo, general! You have accomplished one of the most skilful and rapidly executed cavalry feats that I have ever seen."

The foreign military attachés are unanimous in their opinion that the present manoeuvres in Touraine prove that the French army is in a higher state of efficiency, discipline and morale than it has yet attained during the Third Republic.

Colonel Bentley Mott, military attaché of the American Embassy, who, with Colonel Greble, Captain Palmer, Captain Malone and Captain Mosely, is following the French manoeuvres in Touraine, expresses his admiration for the thorough and businesslike qualities shown by both officers and men during the operations, and is particularly struck by the wonderful organization of the aeroplane flotilla and the precision of the information obtained by the aviation scouts. The officers are also impressed by the extraordinary marching powers of the French infantry.

## HIGH PLAY IN LONDON

Gambling on the Increase—  
Police Remain Blind.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Sept. 14.—Diminished returns are reported from many Continental casinos this year. The director of one of the French casinos said recently he knew gambling was on the increase in London, because the English were usually the best customers at the French tables, and the number had decreased this year. Another way of telling, he said, was that card sharps had left the Continent and gone to London, and the sharps always went where gambling was illegal and the players unprotected by the police.

Card sharps are said to be reaping a harvest in London just now. It is reported that high play takes place with comparative openness in many places in London nightly and that these resorts are patronized by the best people in society.

## TO REMODEL OLYMPIA

Width of Ring and Restaurants  
Both To Be Larger.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Sept. 14.—It is understood that the new company which has bought the Olympia is going to undertake an extensive scheme of alterations which will cost approximately \$50,000. There will be new offices in front of the building, while the underground kitchens will be entirely remodelled and three new restaurants will be built to accommodate about two thousand persons.

There will be a new road and an entrance on the Hammersmith side, while before the next International Horse Show it is hoped to be able to increase the width of the ring so as to give more room for turns and also provide a promenade similar to that in Madison Square Garden, a feature absent from the Olympia as at present designed.

## LONDON'S HEBREW GHOST

Jew Baiting, It Would Appear,  
Is Not Yet a Lost Art.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Sept. 14.—Jew baiting has by no means become a lost art in the East End of London. A spectre recently appeared in the Jewish cemetery there, and the police had to be called in to control the public, who wanted to lay the Hebrew ghost, which was said by those who had seen it to be a female dressed in blue. The spectre, it was asserted, floated among the tombstones, and had made at least one attempt to extinguish a mortuary light which had been burning for years.

A crowd began to assemble outside the fence of the cemetery last night at 7 o'clock, but at 10 o'clock, the ghost, whose usual hour was 9:30, not having appeared, the police dispersed the watchers. As it rained last night, the explanation was offered that the ghost was afraid of taking cold.

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## LONDON CRITICS TURN

Suddenly Change the Tone of  
Comments on "Everywoman."

## CALL IT "AMERICAN" PLAY

Writers Also Inconsistent in  
Treatment of "Girl in the Taxi"  
and Maude's New Play.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Sept. 14.—Now that "Everywoman" has been produced and the London critics have discovered that while it offers a fine opportunity to display costumes and stage spectacles and probably will prove attractive to a certain class of theatregoers and will have a long, successful run, its philosophy is half baked, its morality of the cheapest and its style a conglomerate of verse prose and blank verse, and all poor, it is amusing to find them seeking in every way to find facts they have heretofore been only too anxious to publish.

For weeks the London papers were full of explanations of how Browne, an Englishman, went to America. Now they speak of the American morality play and of Browne as an American. There is seldom any indication that Browne knew England except by hearsay, while several carefully explain that the play had to be revised by an English writer, Phillips, in order that its American language might be understood by the English public.

The play has been very expensively staged, and seems certain of success, and it is a pity, they say, it should be such a poor thing intrinsically.

The dramatic writers at the same time are making a similar display of themselves over two other plays. When "The Girl in the Taxi" was produced last week it was agreed that it was a vulgar show for the benefit of weak minded people who like to be titillated by the public display of more or less embryo immorality.

Advance notices are now appearing of Cyril Maude's new play, "The Little Café in which the scene is laid in Paris. The story is that of a waiter in a cheap restaurant who inherits a fortune, but his employer learns of the inheritance before the waiter and makes a contract with him for a long term, with the forfeit of a large sum if either breaks the contract. The next day the waiter is told of his inheritance. He continues to be a waiter by day, while at night he leads a gay life in risqué cafés. The chief scenes of the play show life in all-night restaurants.

Now the papers which condemned "The Girl in the Taxi" for pandering to a low moral tone are anticipating with delight Maude's play, which, they say, is bound to be a feast of humor on account of the very scenes depicted in "The Girl in the Taxi."

Sarah Bernhardt, who comes to England on Monday, has been correcting in advance statements as to her use in connection with the tribute it is planned to give her by English admirers. It has been published that she will have her sixty-ninth birthday in October, while here. Bernhardt says that at her age she can't give time even one year. She wants it published that she is in fact only sixty-eight.

Max Reinhardt will return to London in October to produce at the Palace what is described by Alfred Butt as a series of kaleidoscope pictures treated in a manner novel to English people. Reinhardt is now in Vienna to present the spectacle miracle which he produced at the Olympia last year.

Lorraine will produce a new Shaw play on his return from America. The name has not yet been decided on.

## ANOTHER OLYMPIC MISHAP

Liner Loses Propeller Blade on  
Trip to Plymouth.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Sept. 14.—The White Star Line steamship Olympic, which arrived at Plymouth to-day, lost a propeller blade during the voyage from New York, which port she left on September 7. The vessel, which is scheduled to sail from Southampton on September 18, will leave that port on the date planned.

## SOME 'PHONE NUISANCES

Inefficient Service at Exchanges  
Is London's Plait.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Sept. 14.—The telephone system since it has come under government control seems to show no improvement, but instead is going from bad to worse. It is now planned to ask for a Parliamentary inquiry on what is commonly termed the scandalous condition of the telephone service. At the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce Congress at Newcastle this week Herbert Shaw, deputy Mayor of Newcastle, said he had taken careful note of the experience of one hundred personal local calls. Sixty-two were interrupted and forty-nine cut off before completion of the conversation. On no occasion did he get connection in less than two minutes.

Experiences in London are even worse than in the outside towns. It has been the habit of exchange operators to take their own time in answering calls and in making connections, with the natural consequence that there have been many scoldings by the users of the 'phones. To rid themselves of this nuisance operators now say when asked to get a number that there is no such number and cut off the connection.

At other times the operator merely pays no attention to the call. It is not at all unusual for a subscriber after calling for a number to wait several minutes and to hear the operator walking about the room talking to friends. After a while she will come back to the instrument and say: "What was that number you asked for?"

If a subscriber asks for the manager to make a complaint he frequently finds himself talking to the very person whose service is unsatisfactory. In fact, there seems no way to get any results unless by Parliamentary inquiry and a reform of the government system.

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